# Philanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

JAMES G. BIRNEY AND

We are verily guilty concerning our brother \* \* \* therefore is this distress come upon us.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., EDITORS

VOLUME 1.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1837.

NUMBER 50

## THE PHILANTHROPIST,

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#### POETRY.

For the Philanthropist

The Slave's Prayer. "How much "The bursting heart may pour itself in prayer!"

My Father, hear! With stricken heart I come before thee now For those, who with me here were wont to bow, Had'st thou in mercy but recall'd the breath. That first thou gavest-I had smiled to see The grave close o'er them; then they had been free

She, whom thou gavest to be with me-those.

All, all are gone. With aching heart and brow, Lonely and desolate, to thee I bow.

My Father, hear! If, when they tore from me my babes-my wife, And sever'd all the dearest ties of life, Thine eye beheld one wish with vengean Forgive in mercy the unbidden thought! Spare the oppressor; turn his heart to thee-Spare him the bitter woes he heaps on me! If, while I plead with thee, th' avenging rod Is trembling o'er him-spare him, oh my God!

Cincinnati, Jan. 18th 1837.

TEXAS.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. To the House of Representatives of the U.S.

During the last session intimation was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain "the political, military condition of Texas. I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from a report of the agent. who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been lest without further remark, on the information now given to congress, were it not that the two Houses at their last session, acting separately, passed resoulutions 'that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power. This mark of interest in the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between

The acknowledgement of a new state as indealways liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or of the new world, have been treated by the United States as question of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them, until the clearest evidence was in their possession, to enable them not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation. In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolution of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal ments in those kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both, from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient eqtrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes, which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without interference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. Public opinion here is so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not unof the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our Legislative bodies as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State; a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power nowhere expressly delegated, only granted in the constitution as it is necessarily involved in some

of the great powers given to Congress, in that giv- Government—a policy which has secured to us ved more of our custom the past year than she ev- horrence and detestation which such a man meren to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from forign nations.

In the preamble to the resolutions of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Execuiive and Legislative in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution and most safe that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the U. States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guaranty to all other nations of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted. In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permis us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented, in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousies of other powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing; but on this as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to prin-

In the contest between Spain and her revolted til the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed where slaves are supposed to be staying, under in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct Governments of those Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of government.

We acknowledged the separate independence of New Grenada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their independent existence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present jority. No other evidence of their want of prinpower to control the newly organized Government | ciple or feeling, of their reckless disregard of all of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on justice and propriety need be given, than their the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, pendent, and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so, when another Executive, is rallying its forces under a nother especially so, when another especially especia eparated from another, new leader, and menacing of which it had formed an integral part, and cover her lost dominion. Upon the issue of this possession, to be kept in servitude among strangers. which still claims dominion over it. A prema- threatened invasion, the independence of Texas They were informed that the child had a mother ture recognition, under these circumstances, if may be considered as suspended; and were there devoted to it, and who was anxious for its return. not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the and would be rendered unhappy without it, yet Uni'ed States and Texas, our acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve, with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relation of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution.

Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the reunion of the territory to this country. A large and Spain, out of the revolutionary move- proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of Government with our own, and have, since the close of our last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgement by us of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy. and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims, is identified with her independence.-She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed designto treat immediately

for its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early move ment, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudonce. therefore, seems to indicate that we should stand til Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new Government; at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their seperate sovereignty, and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly comdence at home.

with simplicity and directness, the views which the remedy in our own hands, and they must be after much reflection, I have been led to take of foolish indeed if they do not at once perceive who this important subject, I have only to add the exist of suffer by its exercise. We are able to live pression of my confidence, that if Congress shall without an intercourse with them, but we doubt if differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fiteither apart or in conjunction with the Senate, ted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON. Washington, Dec. 21, 1836.

## THE SLAVE-HOLDER.

Under this head we place five articles, from which our friends may learn something additional of the Decency, Humanity, and Wisdom of the Spirit of Slavery .- ED. PHIL.

#### From a New Orleans paper. BOSTON ABOLITIONISTS.

Odious as the proceedings of the northern aboitionists have appeared in our estimation, we have heretofore supposed them to be acting from the zeal, and under that belief have viewed their conduct with much allowance. Recent disclosures, however, have proved to us very clearly, that so far from being actuated solely by a love for the freedom of the slaves, and a sincere desire for the centre of knowledge and religion, there is to be surrections amongst us! Whoever lives to witfound a set of men unawed by public opinion, who are constantly engaged in decoying and wresting away slaves from southern visiters in their city, olonies, we stood aloof, and waited, not only un- for the sole purpose of enjoying their services themselves, and that they put in practice every vile scheme which cunning can suggest or depravity will resort to, to ascertain the presence of their prey, and to find witnesses who will aid them in securing it. Women are sent about to houses pretence of looking up Sunday-school children, that they may collect evidence. Spies are established in every direction to see that they are not removed, and lastly, to make assurance doubly sure, ships are now boarded before entering, and

while leaving the port. In the case of our citizen, Mr. Slater, having ascertained by means of their female Sunday school emissaries, the house at which his negro girl was staying, they forcibly abducted and secreted her. and upon the extraordinary decision of their fellow laborer Judge Shaw, bound her to one of their beloved coterie, to serve as a slave until her ma-

conduct in this single instance. Here was a child only six years old, which had been taken to the North chiefly for its health, torn nd from its family, which was in Mr. Slater's philanthropists as they were, professing to be laboring solely for the happiness of the child, they heard those statements with indifference. Mr. Slater applied for the guardianship of the child when it was apprenticed, but was refused, in the pretence that he would return to New Orleans and enslave it, and one of their own selected without any security being required that he would not remove it into a slave state. Under no consideration could the rightful guardian be allowed to have charge of the child, lest he should again bring it into bondage; they preferred making a slave of it themselves, and enjoying its services for the next fifteen years, rather than suffer it to rejoin its kin-

dred under a good master and be happy. These things indicate too plainly the motives and principles by which the abolitionists of Boston city of such intelligence should countenance them If we were mistaken in our supposition, and the intelligent and respectable portion of the commudices, under the plea of State consistency. nity are really opposed to the rash and intemperate to make it known and to exert themselves for the protection of our rights when we visit their soil. What can they gain by having our slaves turned home a positive evil, at the same time they are doset of miserable fanatics we can no longer call them scheming, cunning, heartless individuals, to watch city to rob them of their lawful property? The to be branded as a traitor. No party connections, consequence of a longer continuance of these mat- no official dignity ought to protect him. He ought

go elsewhere to buy our shoes, our hats, our chairs, good. Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting our candles, fish, &c., in other markets. We have they agree willingly to the loss of our trade.

## From the Richmond Whig.

POLITICAL THOUGHTS AND VATICINATIONS.

SLAVERY .- It is instructive to witness the competition of demagogueism. M.s. Dallas proclaims the power of a State Convention to annul charters previously authorized by the State Government. Mr. Ingersoll, jealous of the credit acquired by Mr. Dallas with the democracy, not the sound and reflective democracy, but tag and rag, is determined to outbid him, and claims this power for the ordinary Legislature! The contest is for the greatest favor with the mob, who have never yet been roused, that they did not seek to level, pull down and destroy.

There is an evident tendency to the excesses of acobinism and agrarianism in the United States, created by that devotion to the person of a leader, which in its extravagant zeal has lost sight of principle. We have reason to know that many government men themselves are alarmed at the symptoms, and know not where nor how the distemper honest impulses of a misguided philanthropy and of the times is to end. We of the South have cause now, and will soon have greater, to congratulate ourselves on the existence of a population amongst us, which excludes that populace, which in effect rules some of our Northern neighbors, and is rapidly gaining strength wherever slavery does not melioration of their condition, interest, the sordid exist—a populace made up of the dregs of Europe, and selfish hope of personal aggrandizement, is the and the most worthless portion of the native popumoving cause of many of their late exertions. We lation. We have been sometimes taunted, somehave been loth to give credence to the fact, yet it times consoled with the remark, that our Northis undoubtedly true, that in Boston, the boasted ern brethren will step in to suppress domestic inness the first exchange of friendly offices between the North and South in this respect, will see the banner of the South crossing the Potemac and the Delaware to the relief of northern property and constitutional liberty against the fierce and exterminating aggressions of jacobins, levellers, and a-

Instead of rejoicing in the rapid emigration of slaves, which many do in the hope that the drain will at length relieve Virginia from that population, and make her what is called a free State, the farsighted patriot ought to regret the circumstance as producing greater evils than it cures. We cannot attain so high a degree of prosperity as communities exempt from slavery; but we are better secured in our liberty and tranquillity\* We have no cause to fear agrarian and levelling licentiousness where slaves constitute the populace; and the tyranny of the mob is not only worse and more bloody than that of kings, but more immediately to be dreaded in this country. On these heads we confess our minds to have undergone, in five years, a total revolution, set in motion, at first, by the Northern Abolitionists, and completed by the scenes of the year. Let us hold to the slaves as a shield against levellers and agrarians, for which ourpose they are far more valuable than for their labor. We were startled at the first annunciation of the proposition that liberty cannot long exist is it not truly philosophical? We will not stop to prove it; time will inscribe it as an infallible truth on the page of American history.

We are comparatively secured against the con-

ulsive throes which, at no distant day, will agitate the Northern communities, and the seeds of which their demagogues are now scattering with a profuse hand. Let us remain so by guarding and herishing our own customs and institutions, and rowning down the attempts to New Yorkize us.

\*Has the man forgotten the Southampton Insurrection.?

From the U. S. Telegraph. DUFF GREEN-GOV. RITNER.

"The message of the Governor to the Legislature of Pennsylvania occupies nearly ten closely printed columns in the Philadelphia Gazette. We have no space for a document of such inordinate length, even if its topics were of sufficient generare influenced, and we are sorry to believe, that a al interest to the public to warrant so heavy a tax on its patience. But there is another objection of in their course. We say countenanced, for we be-still greater force with us. We can hardly relieve that were public opinion opposed to their gard the opinions of the Chief Magistrate of one movements, they would soon cease, the frowns of of the states of this Union as entitled to respect, he community have an irresistible influence which who uses the privileges of his office to abuse and the most worthless and abased cannot withstand. villify the domestic institutions of other sister States; and to excite and inflame popular prejucannot be unknown to Gov. Ritner, for it is measures of those disorganizers, it becomes them known to every man, that the question of slavery involves in itself the destinies of this Union. It is known to every man that the slaveholding

States have expressed their firm and unalterable pose amongst them? Are they not creating at determination to allow no interference with this subject on the part of the Federal Government. ing us an essential injury? Are they not well It is known to every man of common information convinced from the statements of their own trav- that any such attempt must lead to, an immeellers and observers, that the condition of the diate dissolution of the Union. It is further known Southern slave is ten-fold better than that of the that the unwarrantable course of the abolitionists Northern free negro, better for himself and for the in reference to the subject has already put our community at large? Why then will they permit a once free and happy Government in jeopardy. Set of miserable fanatics we can no longer call them The man, then, who, with these facts before him. still persists in pressing the subject upon Congress like spies, for the entrance of our citizens into their and the country, is a public enemy, and deserves ters is plain. Our citizens ever must discontinue to be held up as one who is willing and anxious to determined so far as they can to gratify this amiable longing their visits to that country, and our merchants end the experiment of free representative Government, to overthrow the only Republic on the earth, plain of this course. By pursuing it we are but It is but recently that they commenced trading to and to bathe its ruins in the blood of its citizens. carrying out the long established policy of our any extent in that quarter, and Boston has recei- There are no terms capable of expressing the ab-

respect and influence abroad, and inspired confi- er did before, but henceforward it behooves us to its at the hands of the wise, the patriotic, and the

Yet, as a kind and merciful Providence will never permit an evil, from which some good will not be educed, we trust that this message may not be without some benefits. Balaam blessed when he was commissioned to curse only. This message may contribute to open the eyes of some whom partisan discipline has blinded to their true and vital interests. We have again and again told the southern people that their safety was in their own hands, and that it was in vain to trust to the mercies of others. We might tell them again, in the language of the noble poet-

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks-They have a Chief who buys and sells; In native swords and native ranks, The only only hope of courage dwells."?

We subjoin that portion of the message of this incendiary Governor which refers to the subject of slavery. What does he mean by referring to the act "to prevent certain abuses of the laws relative to fugitives from labor?" Does he mean by his "State doctrine," to recommend that these laws should be so amended as to prevent the reclamation of runaway slaves? Obviously such is the inference, or else why quote the words which follow? Does he regard the delivery of fugitive slaves to their owners as tolerating, "in the slightest degree," the system of domestic servitude? Is he not aware that this is required by the constitution of the United States? That there is an express clause in that instrument to this effect? He knows this; but, as if touched with the pernicious mania of Dallas and Wilkins, he seems ready to trample all constitutional guaranties under foot, in order to gratify his mad philanthropy. It is clear that if such plans and purposes as these are to prevail, that our constitution has become impoent to protect the rights it was intended to secure. There must be other, safeguards established than those which exist upon parchment. We must resort to some more powerful weapon than paper to protect our lives, our liberties, our property.

But this fanatic chief is not content with the 'State doctrine" of 1827. He must go further and call up every mad and mischievous spirit in the country, to gather together and pour out the vials of their wrath upon this District, "the very hearth and domestic abode of the national honor." The language indicates the miserable hallucination of the writer. "The abode of the national honor!" Where-in what kennel in this city is t habitant? Nonsense-contemptible. The national honor, if there be any, resides with the people, and exhibits itself not in unholy and traitorous crusades against the constitution and the Union, but in the strict and ready observance of the faith plighted to each other in the articles of their compact—in a high and noble and patriotic devotion to the Union as established by their forefathers, and defended by themselves-in a generous and uncalculating interest in the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all the States-and the safety and security of their respective people. This is "nationaal honor," and its abode is in the bosoms of virtuous and patriotic men, and not with hypocrites and madmen, here or elsewhere."

## ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. "50 Dollars Reward.

"Ranaway from the subscriber about 12 months led Paul. His complexion is dark, about 50 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, very bow-legged, and flat footed; has lost the first joint of one of his big toes, moves slow when walking; surly countenance, with a hanging under lip. Paul was brought up in the coasting business, between this place and Charleston, between which places he has been sailing for the last 30 years, and is well known. I understand, Gen. R. Y. Hayne has purchased his wife and children from H. L. Pinckney, Esq., and has them now on his plantation, at Goose Creek, where, no doubt the fellow is frequently lurking, and may be much of his time in Charleston, or sometimes in the neighborhood of Georgetown. The above reward will be paid on his being lodged in the workhouse of Charleston, or jail at Georgetown. All persons are cautioned against harboring him under penal-ty of the law. THOMAS DAVIS." ty of the law. Nov. 28.

# BRUTALITY.

The Vermont Telegraph copies the following from the Newbern (N. C.) Spectator, of Dec. 2,

200 Dollars Reward .- Ran away from the subscriber, about three years ago, a certain Negro man named Ben, commonly known by the name of Ben Fox .- He is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, chunkey made, yellow complexion, and had but one eye. Also, one other negro, by the name of Rigdon, who ran away on the Sth of this month. He is stout made, tall, and very black, with large

I will give the reward of one hundred dollars for each of the above negroes to be delivered to me or confined in the jail of Lenoir or Jones county, or for the killing of them, so that I can see them. Masters of vessels and all others, are cautioned against harboring, employing, or carrying them away under the penalty of the law. W. D. COBB.

# Nov. 12, 1836.

FOR THE KILLING, OF THEM, SO THAT HE CAN SEE THEM!-The Justices of the Peace, as will appear from the following notice, which accompanies the advertisement, are

State of Ohio North Carolina,) Lenair County. Whereas, complaint hath been this day made

to us, two of the justices of the Peace for said county, by William D. Cobb, of Jones county, that two negro slaves belonging to him, named BEN, commonly known by the name of Ben Fbx, and RIGDON, hath absented themselves from their said master's service and are lurking about in the counties of Lenoir and Jones, committing acts of felony. These are, in the name of the state, to command the said slaves forthwith to susuands the said. alayes forthwith to surrender themselves and return b their said master. And we do hereby also require the Sher-iff of said county of Lenoir, to make diligent search and pur-suit after the above mentioned slaves, and them having found, to apprehend and secure so that they may be convey-ed to their said master, or otherwise discharged as the law directs. And the said sheriff is hereby empowered to raise and take with him such power of his county as he shall think and take with him such power of his county as he shall think fit for the apprehension of said slaves. And we do hereby, by virtue of an act of the assembly of this state concerning by virtue of an act of the assembly of this state contents and slaves, intimate and declare, if the said slaves do not surrender themselves and return home to their master immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy said slaves by such means any person may kill and destroy said slaves by such means. as he or they think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, or without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 12th Nov. 1836.

B. GOLEMAN, J. P. [Seal.]

JAS. JONES, J. P. [Seal.]

### THE PHILANTHROPIST.

## CINCINNATI, JAN. 27, 1837.

#### FINANCIAL AGENT.

We would inform our friends throughout the state, that M. B Robinson, is now acting as Financial agent of the Ohio Anti Slavery Society, under authority of the Executive Con

## REMARKS.

## On Congressional Proceedings.

Slavery is the same in all time-always cruel, sensitive suspicious, watchful, unrelenting, voracious. It always disposes to the same violence, prompts to the commission of the same crimes, and relies on the same advocacy. We all recallect the speeches in Congress, last session, on the reception of petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District, It is curious to observe their agreement in temper and sentiment with speeches made in 1790, on the question of committing a memorial from the Society of Friends, praying Congress to interfere to mitigate the horrors of the slave trade. In this very innocent memorial, slave-holders found enough to wake up their anger, and kindle their zeal in defence of slavery.

Mr. Tucker said it was a glaring interference with the constitution-a direct attack upon the rights and property of the Southern States-would end in the subversion of the

Mr. Burke thought the commitment subversive of the constitution, that it would sound an alarm and blow the

trumpet of sedition in the southern states. Mr. Jackson painted in strong colors the consequences

revolt, insurrection, devastation. Mr. Baldwin talked about the principles of accommodation and the mutual concessions, at the time the constitution

was adopted. Mr. Smith, S. C., said congress could not constitutionally interfere in the business. He talked about the 'property' of the southern people "being secured and guaranteed to them by the constitution-about the advantage of slaves in preven-

spicuous morals of the proprietors. Mr. Stone said "there never was v society of any considerable extent, which did not interfere with the concerns of other people, and this interference has at one time or another deluged the world with blood."

ting depopulation, &c., and about the "humanity" and con-

Mr. Jackson did not mean to controvert that "Slavery was an evil habit, but that habit was already established, and there were peculiar situations in countries which rendered that habit necessary;" "what," he asked, "is to be done with this uncultivated territory ?"-(fertile lands in Georgia and S. Carolina.) "Is it to remain a waste? Is the rice trade to be banished from our coasts, are Congress willing to denrive themselves of the revenue arising to them from that trade ?15

Mr. Stone obrserved "that the Union had received the di ferent states with all their ill habits about them. This was one of these habits established long before the constitution and could not now be remedied. He bade Congress beware. He called on them to attend to the interest of two whole states, as well as to the memorials of a Society of Quakers, who came forward to blow the trumpet of sedition, and to destroy that constitution which they had not in the least contributed by personal service or supply to establish." He quoted against Dr. Franklin his parable about Abraham and the weary traveller-and asked, "Has the Almighty home with us for more than three-score years and ten? He has even made our country opulent and shed the blessings of affluence and prosperity on our land, notwithstanding all its slaves, and must we now be ruined on account of the tender consciences of a few scrupulous individuals who differ from us on this point?

So we see there is nothing original in all the Southern declamation we annually hear, whenever humanity prays for the abolition of slavery in the District. Slave-holders in 1790, behaved precisely as slave-holders in 1836; except that their attitude was a little less haughty, their abuse not so excessive, their avowals somewhat less shameless.

Our readers may feel some interest in knowing what was Mn. Madison's sentiments concerning the commitment of the memorial. They were such as might be expected from his knowledge of the nature and design of the constitution We shall transcribe them, as expressed in the same debat of which an account has been given, and as furnished in Elliot's Debates.

"Mr. Madiso," observed that it was his opinion yesterday, that the best way to proceed in the business was to commit the memorial without debate on the subject. From what has taken place, he was more convinced of the propriety of she idea; but as the business has engaged the attention of many members, and much has been said by gentlemen, he would offer a few ob ervations for the consideration of the house. He then entered into a critical review of the circumstances respecting the adoption of the constitution; the ideas upon the limitation of the prowers of Congress, to interfere in the regulations of commerce inslaves, and showing that they were not precluded from interposing in their importation; and generally, to regulate the mode in which every species of business shall be transacted. He adverted to the western country, and the cessions of Georgia, in which congress have certainly the power to regulate the sub, ect of slavery; which shows that gentlemen are mistaken in sup, 10sing that congress cannot constitutionally interfere in the buness in any degree whatever. He was in favor of committing the petition, and justified the measure, by repeated precedents in the proceedings of the house.

Would that every slave-holder were as honest in this matter, as was Mr. Madison. But, no! Interest has triumphed over common sense and common decency. Slaveholders now interpret the constitution in the light of slavery. Their doctrine is, what we have already comme large, "whatever tends to disturb slave-holders in the enjoy ment or the right of holding men as brutes, is us tutional.1

## Reply to Judge L. (CONCLUDED.)

We will now touch on other parts of this gentleman'

The "moral power of freemen" is no "new thing." is as old as the heavens and the earth. Do you pretend, sir, that the right, to investigate every thing which God has placed under the eye of man, to discuss any question of which mind may conceive, and to promulge opinions which the individual may believe truth, is a "new thing under the sun ?" This "new thing" has been enjoyed, acknowledged and exemplified from the beginning, by every man acquainted with the amplitude of his rights, and the nobleness of his nature. This "new thing" essayed the salvation of the primitive world, when Noah preached righteousness and a coming judgment. This "new thing" spake on the Mount, when the Divine Teacher commanded his disciples to go out into all the world and proclaim his gospel to every creature. This "new thing" won the glories of martyrdom for the early promulgators of Christianity; was abhorred by blind and vicious populace, anathematized by idolatrous

priests, proscribed by wicked tyrants, but ultimately set the religion of Christ on the throne, and humbled kings beneath its sceptre. This "new thing" was the sword of Luther the soul of the reformation, the downfall of papacy, the redemption of Europe from the thrall of mental and moral despotism. This "new thing" has given to England her present superiority over European nations; gave to this con tinent a people, who preferred desolation and death to the slavement of the mind and conscience in a land flowing with plenty; and has wrought out for us, under the blessing of Providence, a salvation from political bondage. This "new thing" has been the sleepless, fearful, unrelenting foe of tyranny, injustice and oppression from the beginning of time; and now is its voice every where heard, and now has its speech gone out into all the earth, shaking thrones, perplexing monarchs, troubling the oppressor both great and small, crying aloud in the ear of pride, prejudice, gain and tyranny, release the captive, break every yoke, let the oppressed go free, render to all their dues, do justice, love mercy and walk humbly before God. This "thing," old as the human race, venerable as truth, stronger than law, more precious than all earth's gold, Judge L. speaks lightly of, calling it a "new thing," in "its nature perfectly lawless."

Having reviewed the argument of Judge L., it might be expected that we now should shew reasons, why it would be wrong to curtail the liberty of speech and of the press, as exercised by abolitionists in relation to slavery. But we have at different times said so much on this point, that we will trespass on the patience of our readers no farther, than merely to recapitulate the heads of our arguments as hereto

We have advocated the right of free discussion and proested against any restriction upon it, because,-

Full freedom to express our thoughts is as much an in alienable right, as freedom to think or pursue happiness;

Our duties towards our fellow beings, as enjoined by natural and revealed religion, clearly depend to a great extent, for their peformance, on liberty of speech and of the press; A leading object of all good government has been to ecure this liberty against encroachment:

When this liberty may be restricted, there is no real securityfor the advancement of any community in science, wis-

Where this liberty may be restricted, there can be no se curity for the continuance of free institutions;

Reason, history and experience taught our fathers, that there was but one way legally to regulate the exercise of this liberty, and that was by taking cognizance of its paloable perversions:

Libel and slander are the only abuses of this liberty, which our laws have recognized, and these are easily defined and never promotive of, or necessary to, the accomolishment of a single end for which the liberty was given:

Penalties imposed on any other of its abuses would be inefficient, superseding the only appropriate corrective, which is, its well-directed use; and would strike at the very existence of the liberty itself. For example: prohibition of its exercise in relation to any system of opinions, doctrines' or measures, would at once open the door to restrictions on any case or all cases, and as in our country the majority rule, so the majority would then become the standard of wright and wrong-their decisions would be the sine qua non, in science, politics or religion;

As the majority are not always right, but in the early improvements originating with the individual, and at first being advocated by the few-the full and perpetual protection of this liberty is demanded, to save the nation from stagnation or recession in civilization:

The Good, the Right, the True can never be injured in rep utation orstability, by the most ample discussion; evil only fears its power: but for the sake of evil and the perpetuity of evil, one of the selectest gifts of heaven is not to be trodden under foot:

If the Constitution of the United States sanctioned sla very, the obliteration of the sanction, according to the scribed mode, would be a legitimate object. In pursui of this, free discussion of the whole system of slavery would become necessary. He, who in such a case would deny the liberty of speech and of the press to any individ ual, would manifest a degree of infatuation, inferior only to that which would proscribe this liberty when simply em ployed to persuade the slave-holder he is wrong and should

The free states have a common interest with the slav states in the District of Columbia. Abolitionists are as much aggrieved by the existence of slavery there, as slaveholders imagine they would be by its abolition. They have as much right to contend for its abolition, as these have for its perpetuation. Abolitionists, in contending, use but the right of free discussion, and slave-holders may do the same. When the latter demand more, when they ask that the mouths of their antagonists be stopped, they ask for an outrage on the equal rights of abolitionists, for peculiar favors to themselves, and for the adoption into the adminis tration of an equal republic, of the principles of favorit-

Slavery and Free Discussion are antagonist principles. I Slavery be established by Southern laws, and secured by the Federal Constitution against foreign force, Free discussion is eternally secured by Northern laws, andby the same Constitution expressly placed beyond all control. If Free Dis cussion is inimical to Slavery, Slavery is no less hostile to Free Discussion. Slave-holders certainly have no more reason to claim that we should cease to use the liberty of the press and of speech against them, than we have to claim that they should cease to practice a system, which conflict with free discussion and threatens to impair our rights. Abolitionists can point triumphantly to the source of their right-their right to speak and print. Can slave-holder show with equal complacency the source of their righttheir right to buy, hold and sell men? Millions of voice proclaim the blessings of free discussion. Who will sing praises to the genius of slavery?

Free discussion is the vis medicatrix of the social bodythe only wholesome remediate agent for the disorders arisi from an imperfect constitution, code of laws, or system of

rale. The very provision for amendments, in our Fedon, presupposes the unrestrained right of free unless it be contended that it is wiser to make ents without, then with deliberation and consulta

The Constitution of the United States and the Constitu ions of the free states declare that, "the liberty of the press and of speech shall not he abridged."

The question now is, who are acting unconstitutionallyslave holders, who demand that this liberty be abridged, of abolitionists, who plead for its unimpaired perpetuation And again the question is, who are the "fanatics"? abolition ists, who, for the love of freedom, contend without ceasing for the preservation of freedom'ssafeguard; or slave-holde who, for the love of slavery, would blast every right, the use of which can disturb the repose of injustice, and make the heart of the oppressor quake?

#### Remarks on Dr. Channing's Letter. CONCLUDED.

To our remarks of a general nature made last week in eference to the course pursued at the North towards aboliionists by the Religious Press-by Theological professorsby Theological reviews-by Divines and those who, in conunction with them, have had the control of churches, we now add some specifications. We are, by no means, una ware, that it may be objected, they are insulated cases. To this we reply, they have manifestly arisen, because of their supposed conformity with the state of opinion in particular religious sects, or in the community generally. If this conormity has not existed-if they have, in any degree failed to produce the influence intended, the error of those who have misjudged can detract nothing from the argument, we would build upon the facts they have furnished.

1. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church convened at Pittsburg in May. A large number of abolitionists-(the whole of that class in the free states constituting no small proportion of the Presbyterian church)-had sent in a memorial expressing their opinion of the inconsistency of slaveholding with christianity, and desiring the General Assembly to take the subject into consideration, with a view of purifying the church from this impurity. At the same time, the Religious slave holders of the South, had, through their Ecclesiastical bodies declared, in the most lofty terms, that Slavery was not to be made a subject of discussion in the General Assembly, with any view to its extermination from the church, under pain of a secession from it of those who were slaveholders. In this state of things, the first act of the General Assembly on its convening was, to elect for its presiding officer, a slaveholder of but diminutive fame in the church, from the very hot-bed of slavery, both political and religious. The second thing that was done, was, in obedience to the mandate of the slaveholders, to elude, in the most bare-faced manner any decision on the subject of slavery.

2. About the same time the General Conference of th Methodist Episcopal church met in this city. Two of the members attended a meeting of the Cincinnati A. S. Society, and made some remarks. For this alone-nothing else being alledged-they were persecuted in the conference with an acrimony that is almost incredible to one who was not present, and made the subject of the bitterest public rebuke. There were only fourteen out of the whole number (abou 150) who voted against the resolutions, and a large majority of the Conference were from the free states. The resolution were recommended openly and without rebuke from any quarter, on the ground of their conformity with public opinion both in the slave states and the free. Abolitionists were ross. Slaveholding was not only defen-ded as a good thing, under existing cirondemned in ded but recor umstances, for the cause of religion, and in such favor did it seem to be at that time, that could the fiat of the Conference have perpetuated it and secured it from any disturbance forever, it is by no means certain it would not have been grant-

3. The churches in the large cities generally have been shut not only against abolitionism, but against ministers who were known to be abolitionists. Slave holders who have emancipated their slaves and advocated immediate emancination have been treated in no way different from others. David Nelson a minister of the Gospel, who was afterwards of LIBERTY incorporated in all the Constitutions of the hunted from his place of residence in Missouri by slaveholders-a native of a slave state-a former holder of slaves. when last in Boston could not, as it was said, obtain the use of a church in that city, for the purpose of recommending the cause of ministerial education in a Western College with which he was connected. In May 1836, the writer of ged to be temperate in his language and considerate in his namer of discussing slavery, was refused the use of every church in that city for which application was made, with the view of his delivering one or more lecturers on immediate emancipation. The same refusal has occurred in Cincinnati, where the same acknowledgement of his temperance in iscussing this, subject is made. Within the last four weeks. application has been made here to the churches generally for the purpose of exhibiting views that all acknowledge to be mportant, and that cannot fail to be well received by the understood. Out of the whole number (thirty or more) not one has responded in accordance with the request-whilst it may be, there is not a single person possessing any part of he power to grant the use of them, who will not alledge, that he is as much opposed to slavery as the abolitionists

4. Dr. Sullivan of Boston, a gentleman of high standing in the profession of the Law, and the author of a "Political class Book" intended for the higher classes in schools, &c. in a legal opinion lately given by him and published, uses

"It is to be hoped and expected, that Massachusetts will enact laws, declaring the printing, publishing, and circulating papers and pamphlets on slavery; and also the holding of meetings to discuss slavery and abolition, to be public indictable offences, and provide for the punishment thereof in such a manner as will most effectually prevent such offen-

5. The Rev. Dr. Ely, late a minister of a church in Philadelphia, now one of the Professors in a Theological Institution of the West, thought proper to appear before a band of slaveholders who had hunted the noble minded Nelson from his home, and there purge himself from any suspicion of being favorable to the cause of immediate emancipation, by declaring (as it is reported in the newspapers) that "he regarded slavery as an evil which could only be destroyed by legislative action-that he viewed the abolitionists as deficient in philanthropy and riety, and that he was the absoute owner of one slave and was then contracting for more."

6. Professor Stuart of Andover, is said to have admonished the young men preparing for the ministry under his charge. that when they prayed for the extermination of slavery, they should not do it publicly. [This statement has been made in the newspapers, and so far as I know, has not been de-

The above are a few cases, selected from the hundreds of similar kind which lie scattered on the surface of our history for the last two or three years. A full collection would exhibit a sad and disgraceful record against even the most numane and enlightened portion of our country. Let us now stop for a moment, to consider what it is, that

nakes an American slaveholder so totally inexcusable

1. He violates the laws of natural justice, felt by all men. 2. He violates these laws, more fully revealed, and estab lished as the will of God :- "Thou shalt love thy neighbo as thyself,"

3. He acts as an opposer and a despiser of the Provider of God. There is not a nation, however mighty, that has

not been degraded and ruined by slavery long persisted in. 4. He lives in continual violation of the principles of which his forefathers asserted their liberty and on which he now claims his, every where and under all circumstances crime excepted; All men are created equal-are entitled to their lives - their liberty - and to the pursuit of happiness. Slavery is not, like crime, an exception to these principles. It overthrows and contemptuously tramples on them. Thus, the slave holder passes his whole life, surrounder

(as by the atmosphere) by principles acknowledged by him o be right-under which he claims for himself from his fellow-man every thing to which he is entitled as a man in his varied relations, under which he cherishes and has protected his own happiness in time, and looks with hope for it in eternity. These principles, admitted in their inherent and appropriate influences, would make him any thing but a slaveholder. They condemn him as a slave-holder every day and moment that he lives. Notwithstanding all this, he gives to Evil the ascendancy, and becomes and remains a slave-holder. Where is his justification or excuse? Is he ignorant? No: He claims from every one, so far as he is concerned, a due respect for all his rights under the laws of natural justice. Is he uninformed of the violation of God's will? He has had his Word in his hand all his life: from his very infancy he has heard Him saying, "Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself." Is he untaught as to God's providence? Its lessons have been spread out before him since the beginning of the world's history: they have been written in the corruption and the ruin of every nation that has persisted in the sin of slaveholding-oppression: they have been read and acknowledged in their immoral and destructive influences upon his own family, upon his neighbors, upon his countrymen; they have been seen as clear as the light of heaven in his blighted fields, his decaying edifices; in the growing dreariness and desolation of his coun try. All this he has seen and compared with the intellectua and moral energies-with the rapid improvements, the superior industry, the superior wealth, comfort, and happiness of countries where slavery has been extinguished. Is he ignorant of the foundation-principle of his own political and civil institutions? He has carried on his lips from infancy, and has used as household words, the noble declaration o his fathers, that "all men are entitled to their liberty." Where, then, we repeat it, is his excuse? There is none absolutely none: and the loftier the intellect, the more im proved the powers-the more delicate and refined the moral perceptions-the more tremendous, and appalling, and over-

whelming must be the guilt. And now we ask, is it intolerant to speak of guilt ac cording to its degree? Is it intolerant to speak of the per petrator of murder as a murderer—of robbery as a robber? Is it intolerant to attach to men and things their right names? If it be, then have abolitionists been intolerant, and have justly exposed themselves to the rebuke of those who can find excuse for the murderers and the robbers of their brethren, in the disadvantages under which they labor - in the deep prejudices of education - in the sanction of laws and customs-in the prescription of ages-and in the difficulties (always apparently real) altending an abandonment of murder and robbery.+

But to come directly to the point at which these remarks

aim-may it not properly he asked, by what rule of equity, under what claim of generosity do the free state-defenders of the slaveholder in his guilt-and those, who are knowingly and wilfully silent whilst abolitionists and their measures are misrepresented and distorted, persecuted and nsulted, demand to be put on a more favorable footing than their principals? They are traitors to their own institutions-they are acting so as to bring them into disrepute every where, and to impair their influence throughout the world. The Constitution of Massachusetts for instance, is not limited to the extermination of Slavery within her State-bounds. No: God has detetermined for it, if nobly sustained by those whom he has, in his providence blessed with it, an influence on slavery beyond its bounds, as certain if not so direct, as that which it exerts within them. The principle free States wages eternal war with the PRINCIPLE OF SLAVE-RY no matter where it be found, whether in the Constitu tions of Southern States or in that of the General Government. Whilst the first had been drugged into torpor by Southern opiates-s'eeping almost the sleep of death-slavery has been active in weaving its webs, in forging its chains preparatory to full and everlasting triumph. But that con fldence was premature-the dirge of Liberty outran her death-and the hasty violence of her treatment excited her again into life. She has again sorung into life-has snatch. ed her rusting armor-walks forth as a queen-proclaims her danger, and calls her sons to her rescue. And who so heartless that he will not do her fealty-so shorn of manhood, that he will not enter her ranks-so envious, as to rebuke and traduce and slander in the hearing of her adversary, the thorough consecration, the elevated enthusiasm most virtuous part of the community whenever they are well of her sons:—who shall be found to desert her ln her time of need-to skulk from her fair and broad ensigns still wa ving in our land, and seek his place under the soft and silken yet gory and blood-dripping banners of the despiser of hu man rights-the contemner of Heaven's claims? If such there be, shall he claim a patriot's name--- a patriot's grave?

> "High though his title, proud his name, Boundless his wealth as wish can claim, . . . . Living, shall forfeit fair renown

And, doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust from whence he sprung, Unwent, unhonored, and unsune,

If the abolitionist has felt indignant at the upholder of Slavery, who is himself enjoying all the blessings of freedom-at him who has become the justifier or the apologist for the violator of every principle he acknow edges to be right, whilst the groan of millions suffering under his wrongs fill the whole air around, where is the marvel? He would be less than man did he feel tame and unmoved. When, too, he finds in him a calumniator of himself in the ears of those whom he has approached for purposes of good-when he sees him thrusting in his shield to ward off from the heart and conscience of the slavehold er the weapons of truth-what must of necessity be his opinion of him? He can no more respect him, than he can believe that black is white. He must think him mischieve ous and mean. So he must speak of him, if he speak of him at all. And speak of him he must, for he is a traitor in the camp, and therefore the most formidable of enemies. If the cause of Liberty in which he is engaged, succeed-of which there now remains but little doubt-the natural cause of things will consign to contempt and neglect the most the Slaveholder in fact in the blinding influence of his inter est. None will be found for his volunteer coadjutor, who must necessarily sink in public sentiment just in proportion as that public sentiment becomes purified. Nothing but a total defeat of the cause of Liberty can save him from his

In the remarks made in several Nos. under this head, we have confined ourselves chiefly to the following points. 1. That Slaveholders become and remain such from sor-

did and selfish motives.

2. That abolitionists are not intolerant in speaking of their guilt;

3. Nor in speaking of the guilt of those who-not beng slaveholders themselves,-have volunteered in their

We know not, to what extent we may have succeeded. We believe slaveholding as it is reduced to system in our country to be attended with great guilt—that it admits neither of justification nor palliation. We believe, the truth ought to be told to those who continue it and make part of the sytem, in all its plainness. We believe that the defenders of slavery living in the free States are doing more for the support of Slavery than any other set of men among us -that they are doing more to bring into contempt the principles of Republicanism and the truths of Revelation, than the professed enemies of both.

Whilst we will not say the abolitionists have been without fault, we believe they have been singularly mild in the midst. of provocations, and that they have in the main, treated with forbearance not only the slaveholder, but his free state advocate, by whom they have been defamed, misrepresented and thwarted in their benevolent enterprise.

Whilst we are pleased to see such men as Dr. Channing applying their minds to the subject under consideration, we vet have to regret that there are errors under which they labor, that will prevent the full exercise of that influence they would have, were they exempt from them. We have made an honest endeavor to remove some of them. We will trust, that we have not been entirely unsuccessful.

\*There is not, it is believed, a barbarian or a savage so low in intelligence or conscience, who does not know and feel, that he is committing a wrong in enslaving a fellow-being who has in no way offended him. after this, to add that there is not a slave-holder of mental powers, who, we believe, does not feel, when he can be brough; calinly to look at the subject, that his slaves are eronged. We do not mean by this, to say, that he does not between himself and the wrong, so as to obscure his moral perceptions and lower the demands of conscience. Abolim, since its late rise, has supplanted almost every thing else as this something. Like all other truths of a moral nature, it wil be powerful for good or for evil when applied to the heart of man. When it has secured its flist great triumph in the emancipation of the enslaved, and the large majority of slaveholders are delighting in its influences on their own hearts, there will be found among them others sufficiently hardened in feeling and obdurate in purpose to engage in any enterprise even in piracy by sea or by land-

+We wish to be distinct!y understood in our notions about intolerance. It has relation exclusively to the mind, the temper of the speaker—and not to the hearer or to the matter spoken. No one will be excused from doing justice and loving mercy, because their claims may have been set forth in a manner that is rough or unpalatable to him. Just so far as we (as an abolitionist) have at any time spoken uncharitably, or without benevolence, for the slave-holder, criminal though he be to the highest extent, we have been to blame and we ought to repent. But at the same ime our uncharitableness, our want of benevolence will, if we have spoken the truth, excuse no slave-holder from hear ing and obeying it.

## An Opiate for the South.

Governor Marcy of New York, has not honored the Aboitionists with so long a notice this year as last. Pledged to the South to use his instrumentality, if the case should call for it, to make the free discussion of Slavery a penal offence, and yet finding this to be a somewhat awkward affair, he has at length concluded that the proceedings of abolition ists are such, as to be "no longer any cause for disquietude." This is a very convenient conclusion, and may save him a deal of trouble and infamy. It may seem a little strange that he should come to this conclusion, in broad view of the notoriously rapid increase in the strength and efforts of the "fanatics;" but it is perhaps to be accounted for from a conviction in his mind, that abolitionism is not that many-headed monster, which it is represented to be. It is probable that His Excellency at last begins to believe that abolitionists are quite innocent of any malicious designs upon the South. This is all he says about them:

"At the commencement of the last session of the legislaure, the public mind was much disturbed in several of the states by schemes then on foot for abolishing domestic slavery. Some undoubtedly embarked in them with good intentions; but it is now more evident perhaps than it was then, that many of the agitators were prosecuting political designs under the mask of pretended philanthropy. As soon as the ment ceased to subserve party purpo bate. Although these fanatical proceedings have not been entirely discontinued, they are not now of such a characte as to attract much public attention here, or furnish any just cause for alarm elsewhere. The mass of our fellow-citizens, vithout regard to party distinctions or religious sects, reprobated them, and united in urgent and strong appeals to the agitators to forego their mischievous designs. It was then a matter of sincere regret, that any had given their sanction to neasures tending to disturb the friendly relations among the nembers of our Federal Union; and it is now a subject of congratulation, that, rebuked and circumscribed as these proceedings have been, I trust will continue to be, by the rigorous and healthful tone of public opinion, there is no onger any cause for disquietude on this account."

One remark: Last year "public opinion" was so "healthful and vigorous" in its "tone," as to desecrate God's sanctuary by a mob, and, by the same dirty instrument, to disperse the Convention that assembled in Utica for the purpose of forming a State Anti-Slavery Society. This year public opinion had become so diseased and debilitated, as to allow of a large meeting of the same society in the same place without any disturbance, and to compel some of the mobocrats formally to explain to the very objects of their violence

Another remark: The South must excuse their friend, the Governor. He did all he could, but New York is not yet quite Southernized. He went about as far as slave-holders dare go when they threaten a Southern Convention-he

# Mr. Patterson-A man born too late.

We commend Mr. Patterson, Senator in the Ohio Legslature, to the special notice of the humanised world. He is known to us chiefly by one thing, and that is, by his earnest devotion to the following bill, before the state Senate.

"The first section of this bill provides, that if any negro or mulatto person shall be found within this state, who has not complied with the provisions of the act to which this is amendatory, upon complaint made, or information given, to amendatory, upon complaint made, or information g a justice of the peace, he shall cause such negro or i a justice of the peace, he shall cause such negro or mulation person to be brought before him, and if, upon examination the justice is of opinion that he is not entitled to a legal residence in this state, such negro or mulatto person shall be directed to depart from within its limits, within thirty days thereafter. The second section authorizes the sheriff of the thereafter. I ne second section authorizes the sheriff county where such black or mulatto person may be found county where such black or mulatto person may be found af-ter the lapse of thirty days, to arrest and imprison him for a term not exceeding ninety days, during which time he shall be fed on bread and water only, and at the expiration of such term, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to remove him to the state or territory, wherehe is believed to have been lasta the state or territory, wherehe is believed to have been lasta resident. The third section makes it the duty of the court this are and the act to which this of common pleas, to give this act, and the act is amendatory, in charge to the grand jury at each term thereof. &c."

From the account of a debate on this bill, we quote the fol-

jowing two extracts from speeches made by Mr. Pallerso

Mr. Patterson said: "There were those who, pampered upon the eyrie of fanaticism, were determined to gain immornality even if upon the terms of the Ephesian incendiary. He was not an inveterate foe of the acgo, but sympathized with his degraded caste, as sincerely as the most enthusiastic ab-But self-preservation was the first law of nature An individual floating in a log canoe near the wreck of a sinking ship crowded with fated beings, knows that his frail sinking stup crowded with latter and reluctantly denies them harque cannot support them, and reluctantly denies them esistance. We are in a like situation. In the county of blacks were gaining the ascendency. Whole es had been smuggl ntly reduced below its minimum In the county of Union, the picture was even darker: and the rapid accumulation of this cumbersome class of so and the rapid accommutation of this connectation class of so-ciety, unless proper measures were speedily adopted, would clog the enterprise of our citizens, retard the onward march of our state to distinction, in manufactures, commerce, and the arts, and bring about a state of things which must terminate

"Mr. Patterson objected to the postponement of the fur-her consideration of the bill, on the ground that its debate give rise to excitement. It was with the utmost difficulty at the lovers of order in his district could restrain the mob ocracy from a universal massacre of the blacks. The reiter ated cries of his constituents demanded immediate legisla ion in this matter, in order to prevent the accumulating ca amities that were distinctly marked out in the perspective. from falling upon the devoted heads of the people of Ohio.

We have no doubt that Mr. Patterson will reap the fam which his conduct so richly deserves. It must not be forgotten that he is laboring in his high vocation, as negro-persecu 107, in the Christian year eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

There is still another individual, on whom christian eyes should be fastened, whose name we do not recollect to have seen associated with any thing except an attempt to outrage the humanity of the north, by proposing a resolution to lay all petitions or memorials relating to slavery and the slavetrade in the District of Columbia, on the table without reading or debate. He is a

# Mr. Davis, of Indiana.

This person has again, we perceive from the Congression al proceedings, made an effort in favor of his resolution, by moving that the rules be suspended in order that it might be taken up. The motion was lost.

#### THE TONGUE.

Have our wise men-our gag-law-men, never thought of this: "For every kind of beasts and of birds, and of serpents and of things in the sea is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind: but the tongue can no man tame." What men could not tame in St. James' time, men cannot tame now. Much is said of the evils of the freedom of speech, and it it true, men curse with the tongue; still, "therewith bless they God, even the Father." It could not bless if it could not curse. To abolish the liberty of speech or the press because it may become licentious, would be about as wise as to destroy free agency, because it may be abused .-Virtue cannot exist without the possibility of vice; neither can there be blessing, without the possibility of cursing.

#### THE HIGH GROUND.

It is no wonder that slave-holders seek to hide their "peculiar institution," or more properly, their peculiar abomination in darkness. It is no wonder thet they strive to entrench themselves on the "high ground," of no discussion on this subject, sir. They know that reason, like its author, has no attribute that can take part with them. Falsehood is always contradictory, and you seldom find any two slave-holders, venturing to argue on this subject, but they are sure to nullify each other. It would seem as if nullification had infected their logic as well as politics. For example: The Richmond Inquirer says that slavery contributes to the tranquillity and security of the community .-While Mr Hayne says, that the peace and safety of a arge portion of the union will not permit even the discussion of slavery. How any system which is so inflammable as to take fire from its being merely talked about, can be the safe-guard of a community, is as paradoxical as tha other new discovery of the South, that slavery is essential to liberty. Slave-holders are indeed in a perplexing predicament. If they stoop to argument, you at once find them floundering in absurdities. If they stand on their dignity and defy discussion, they appear as ridiculous as Canute would have appeared, had he believed that his royal foot could stay the waves of the sea.

The Boston Daily advocate, says of Dr. Channing's letrecently published in our paper,

"The letter is full of righteous indignation against op pression and wrong, and is one of the most eloquent appeal for the rights of man, in modern times. Its sentiments too areall imbued with the pure democracy of the religion of the New Testament, and his censure of the lovers of gain the wealth and fashion of the times is startling to the aristoc We cannot enough express our suprise; as well a adminition, at such doctrines, so purely republican and so nationally radical, emanating from such a source. We know not which to admire most, the soundness of Dr. C's views, of the Christian boldness with which he expresses them in the configuration. face of men all around him, by whom they have been deri-ded. We will give all the letter to-morrow. If Edward Everett has one feeling left susceptible of remorse, he will bestung to the soul by that portion of this letter which so utterly condemns his Excellency's gag-law."

# TEXAS.

We are glad to see that the northern press seems to b waking up from its delusion in relation to Texas. But still. it must be said of a large portion of the editors, they are dumb dogs, that will not bark. The President's Message, and the stand taken by Governor McDuffie and one branch of the South Carolina legislature, appear to have damped somewhat the hopes of the lovers of Texas. It is not to be supposed however, that they will so easily forego the design of annexation. There may be secrecy and postponemen but there will be mighty effort. The following is from the National Inquirer.

"We have, indeed, abundant reason to believe, that measures are in secret operation, by means of which, the Slave-holding Party expects to succeed in the end. We are not alone, in this opinion. A gentlemen of high political standing, at Washington, writes to us as follows, under date of December 30th, ult.

"The discordant proceedings relating to the subject [the recognition of Texas, &c.] between the Govern Legislature of South Carolina, changed the aspect Legislature of South Carolina, changed the aspect of the enquiry here. The Message of the President of the United States to Congress opens another field of observation and reflection connected with it. In this message I might repose more confidence than I do, were it not cotemporaneous with the release of the Mexican President, and his immediately succeeding journey to this city, which can have no other object than the cession of Texas from Mexico to the United States. I fear the three Presidents already understand as from Mexico to the Unieach other too well, as to the purpose of this Journey, and that the rapacious spirit of the Anglo-Saxon, and the craven conduct of the mongrel Mexican race, will rivet slavery upon us, beyond the possibility of resistance. Your resistance to it, however, will always be honorable to yourself. Mine will continue as long as I have a voice or a hand to mise.

A little time will, probably, unfold the seemingly mystrious conduct of those high contracting functionaries, to whom our correspondent alludes. We think that we understand their movements, perfectly. A deep game is playing. LET THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OPEN THEIR EYES!

### SLAVERY A NATIONAL CURSE.

The following note we find appended to an account of the celebrated Oceola, by M. M. Cohen.

"This Gen. Thompson was the man who put Oceola in rons, as mentioned above. This fact, and the circumstanirons, as mentioned above. This fact, and the circumstances connected with it, are omitted in the above account.—
Oceola, or Powell, as he was called by the whites, had wife to whom he was much attached, whose mother was a mulatto slave, who ran away, was adopted by the Indians and married one of their chiefs. Though the father was ree, yet as children by law in the South, take the con of the mother, Oceola's wife was seized as a slave by a person claiming her under the right of her mother's for naster. The high spirited husband attempted to defend her, but was overpowered and put in irons by Thompson, who commanded the party. The event is incidentally related above. This transaction has been said to be the origin of the war in Florida.

Source of Southern Wealth .- The author of the Annual report of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society

"There are at least 500,000 slaves in the slave states each of whom, at the present prices of produce, earns over and above his wretched subsistence 200 dollars per annum or one hundred millions of dollars. The other 2,000,000 or slaves we put down as earning no more than their miserable subsistence, which is beyond doubt greatly undervalueing This calculation leaves the slave-holders i the receipt of a nett income of one hundred millions of dol-lars, not one dollar of which belongs to the slave-holder, but every dollar ought to be the slaves.' To obtain this one ns of dollars from the poor slave, there are inflicted at least, on an average, twenty lashes or blows of the person of each slave, which would not be inflicted were they not slaves, amounting to fifty millions of lashes, on the two and a half millions of slaves, or in other words, a s struck for every two dollars earned by the slave. ty millions of lashes, is the return the slave-holder makes as a compensation for the 100,000,000 carned for the masters by the poor slaves,"

OBERLIN INSTITUTE.—The second yearly catalogue of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute for 1836, is just received. In the Theological department there are twelve resident licentiates, twenty-one of the middle class, nineteen of the unior class, and six not classed: total FIFTY-EIGHT In the Collegiate department, four seniors, twenty-five juniors twenty sophomores, and forty-one freshmen; total nine-ty-five. Pursuing a shorter course, thirteen; male prepara-tory department, fifty-two; young ladies, one in the senior class, twenty-eight in the middle class, thirty-six in the , and twenty-seven in the preparatory departjunior ciass, and twenty-seven in the preparatory department; total, ninety-two. General total THREE HUNDRED AND TEN. Besides this about eighty students have been transferred to the Elyria High School, and to the auxiliary schools at Austinburg, Sheffield, and Abbeville.

[N. Y. Evangelist.

JOSEPH STURGE of Birmingham, accompanied by Mr. Scoble, secretary of the Emancipation Society, sailed from Falmouth for Jamaica, October 17th. His object is to make inquiries and observations as to the present condition of the negro apprentices.

AMERICAN PREJUDICE CONTEMPTIBLE. - The follow ng is from a late paper.

There is at present in London an Episcopal clergymanthe Rev Peter Williams of New York, who in consequence of his being a man of color, was refused by three lines of packets a passage to Europe. Mr. Williams is well known as a cultivated, pious, and estimable man. After having tried in vain to obtain a passage hither by the usual conveyance, he was compelled to embark from New York on board an English vessel, the captain of which treated him with distinguished kindness and attention. Mr. Williams ha recently made the attempt to return from London to the United States by the American packets but has been refuse passage, except on conditions that it would be a degrada ion to him to accept. He will again have to be indebted im to accept. He will again have to be indebted to an English vessel, which will sail in about ten da ys, fo the means of reaching his native land.

# SLAVERY ALWAYS THE SAME.

The following are among other advertisements and not es, in a Boston newspaper, bearing date Feb. 26, 1730.

"RAN-away from Mr. Victorious Looby (late of Bos ober last, a Negro Man Servant, named Roger, speake good English, of middle stature well set; he has some sign of the Small-pox in his Face, Branded on his shoulders I G. and a Crows foot; he had on when he went away fine Chains of a Scale Beam locked about his Neck, a & Linnen Shirt, a black Jacket, a pair of white Bays Breeches; he formerly belonged to Mr. John Glin of Jamaica; and he served several Years to a Cooper in New York. Whosoever shall take up the above said Negro Servant, and him safely convey to his said Masterin Newbury, shall have Victorious Looby.

TWO very likely Young Negro Men seasoned to the Country, to be sold by Mr. Joseph Gooch, at his Dwelling

TO be Sold by Christopher Kilby from his house in Col-Lane, A young Negro Woman that speakes very good English, and is very well accomplished either for Town or Council

A Likely Negro Woman fit for Service either in Tow of Country, To be Sold at Andrew Woodbury's House near Dr. Cutler's Church, North End, Boston.

The subjoined is one of the items of intelligence contain ed in this paper:

Perth-Amboy Jan. 14. On Saturday last, a Negri Man was tried here for Murdering a poor Man, one Thom as Cock, who was a Taylor by Trade, and went about wor king at People's Houses: For the said Murder the Evider ces against the Negro being very clear, altho' he denied the Fact at his Trial, he was found guilty of the Murder, and and guilty of the Murder, and Condemned for the same; and Sentence pronounced against nim viz: that he should be burnt the Monday following, which was then put in Execution, and he was then according to the said Sentence Burnt alive, and confest the Fact before

The Editor of the Gazette observes on the above:

"These publications mark the spirit of the past age, and show how recently, in comparison of all time, the barbarities of slavery pervaded countries that now are relieved from them and hold them in reprobation. Who shall say, that the spirit of amelioration which has effected so much the spirit of amelioration which has enecested and ago, Roston to be staid in its on ward career? One century ago, Roston was a slave mart, and made importations direct from Africa.
Note the advertisements; 'speaks good English,' 'scasoñed to the country,' 'fit for service.' Now, no form of slavery is tolerated in Boston. None could have anticipated this change, when these advertisements were published, any more than it is now supposed possible to produce a similar revolu-tion in New Orleans, by the same peaceable and legal means vithin a century to come!

# COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER TO A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. Mr. BIRNEY,

The substance of the following letter was addressed to the representative in Congress from this District. Upon reading it to a friend he has suggested that it might be useful at this time to publish it-if you think so you are desired to insert it in the Philanthropist.

Balavia, Ohio, Jan. 20th 1827.

То тие Ном. - - -

Dear Sir I herewith enclose a petition from a portion of you constituents, which I hope you will present to Congress and exert all your talents and influence to prevent it, and the

very respectable persons who have signed it, from being treated with indignity or contempt. The right of petition is useless, and worse than useless, it is a mere mockery, if when petitions are presented, they are either not even read or if read not regarded. As Congress have no right to pass a law that the people shall not petition them on any subject (liberty for instance,) so they have no right to adopt any rule for the same object. The Constitution secures the right to petition and no law or rule of Congress can alter or restrain it. The wish to do so, entertained by one who is bound by his oath to support the principles of the constitution, is full of guilt.

We might forward petitions for abolishing imprisonmen for debt in the District of Columbia, and no man would question our right to do so, or the duty of Congress to hear and regard them. But when we petition that the practice not only of imprisoning but even of selling men for debt. and that not of their own contracting, but the debts of others, shall be abolished, then we are told that we have no right to be heard. As a rebuke for bringing so unwelcome a subject as liberty to the enslaved, before the American Congress, our petitions are contemptuously laid on the table, and the petitioners are denounced (sometimes by men who are far their inferiors in intelligence, intellect, mozal worth, and all tha makes the man) as fanatics and incendiaries, and charged with endeavoring to dissolve the Union, and in many cases not even their own representatives attempt to defend them. The very Constitution of the United States is attempted to be distorted and made the ally of domestic slavery. That Constitution was established, not by the citizens or voters, but "the people" of the United States, to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity and establish justice. The union of these States was formed for the same great purposes, and yet we have been told that petitioning for liberty to a portion of the people endangers this Union, that the partnership will be dissolved by extending to all the very right it was intended to secure. Slavery in the District of Columbia violates the most important and sacred principles of the Constitution of the United States, and as all the people are interested in the preservation of their Constitution They all are interested in removing as speedily as possible every thing, of whatever nature it may be, that destroys of even tends to weaken it. I speak not of the mere letter but of the principles of the Constitution-of the rights i guarantees or of the form in which the guarantee is expres sed. The 5th Amendment declares that "no person thall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." This petition informs you, that free men in the District of Columbia have been first imprisoned and then sold for their jail fees. If this had been done by a foreign government to any of our brave tars-would not Congress upor petition enquire into the fact and redress the wrong if it ex isted? Would not you Sir, be one of the foremost in repel ling the insult to our seamen and punishing the aggressor Would you not consider it your duty-your official duty to do so? And yet you have no power to discriminate in the object of your protection-a colored sailor is entitled to the protection of his country's laws, and Constitution, and flag, and honor, as well as a white one,- he is as much entitled to that protection in Washington city beneath the flag of his country and while he reposes under the tower of the Capitol ashe is at Qaulla Battoo or Halifax, or any where on the face of the earth. And all should be protected with equal and exact justice, whether sailors or laborers-citizens or

ses and if they exist to redress them. 4th Amendment, "The right of the people to be secure in the persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated," Who does not see at once that Slavery contravenes the principle of this am nent? A man's house may not be searched, his person are d, his pa pers or effects examined or disturbed; but where probable cause supported by oath or affirmation-and yet it is said the man him self may be seized and sold not only with his papers and effect Lut even his wife and children into perpetual Slavery without any

soldiers; if so you are bound to enquire into the alledged abu-

process, and where he is not even charged with crime.
"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of gricvances."

Congress has made a law that takes from one class of neonle the District of Columbia (the poorest and most defenceless, and therefore the law is the meaner and more disgraceful;) the freedom of speech and of the press and the right to assemble and petitionthey have made a law that does tend to prohibit among these per ple the free exercise of religion; by their law adopting the slave laws of Virginia and Maryland for the Government of the Dis trict of Columbia they have done all this. The direct, known, and nevitable effect of slavery is to destray all these rights. It doe in fact (and every body knows it) abridge not only the freedor of speech but even that of locomotion. It does abridge the right of assembling peaceably-not only to petition the government fo

dinance of Washington City. "Private property shall not be taken for public use without ju mpensation."-5th Amendment. This is the principle which the slave holder asserts secures his claim to his fellow man. He ells us that a law that takes a man's property without just com pensation and for public use is null and void—and the principle h serts is true. Such conduct in any legislative body is not only contrary to this principle of the Constitution and therefore yold but contrary to natural right. If this be wrong, is a law that takes not only all a man's property-the proceeds of all his labor-hi himself and his wife and children-without even insult ing him with the mockery of offering compensation-and so fa om being taken for public use-taken against the best interest o the community—is such a law valid

"Cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted."-8tl

mendment. It is both crucl and unusual to sell a man into slavery as a pu ment for not paying his jail fees. If there is a law in the Di trict of Columbia authorizing such proceedure is not Congre ound to repeal the law? Do not the gaths of the members to support the Constitution make it imperative upon them

The first principle of interpretation in that when the words ar plain and the meaning clear, you must not resort to construction. to do so is to endeavor to evade their obvious meaning. The words in the amendments just quoted are too plain to admit of doubt.

Slavery were known to exist at the time they were adopted an if the colored man was not intended to be blessed by these provisions if his rights were not intended to be secured as well as the right of the stranger and the sojourner—their language shou have been employed to exclude him from the benevolent operation of these general terms. In these amendments no distinction i the color or condition of the "persons" or "people protected. The rights of man were the subjects intended to b guaranteed and when the slave is admitted to be a human being These rights with all their incidents of Constitutional protect ately follow as necessary consequence of the addmis

If it be asserted that other parts of the Constitution recognit slavery-eyen if the assertion be correct, it does not alter the case These "Amendments" 'repeal all former parts of the Constitu consistent with their principles and spirit; where laws are inconsistent, the new law takes the place of the old, especially where the object of "amending" the old laws is "to prevent mi construction or abuse of its powers" by "declaratory and restrictive clauses." (Preamble to the amendmendments.

The subjects over which Congress have control may be divide into two kinds—one kind involves questions of policy or expediency—the other the preservative of the rights of the people and the integrity of the Constitution. Over the latter class of subjects you have no discretion. If one or more of the people l oppressed as they owe you allegiance—you owe them protection It is not a question of expediency but of right and no consider ion whatever can excuse you if all the means of redress in you power be not in good faith promptly adopted. You have no me right to lay a petition like this on the table to sleep the sleep leath than a judge in open court has a right to treat with sign contempt a petition for a writ of habeas corpus when presented even by a slaver—or by the friend of the slave. Oppression is alleged to exist, the sacred provisions of the Constitution have been

families and friends and sold into, interminable and cruel bondage -theperiod of their lives is shortened—their happiness abridged, or destroyed; others yet linger in the district, waiting like beasts

the arrival of the purchaser—deprived of ALL their rights by mere brute force—their friends petition you for redress—for their protection. The same obligations that require a judge upon a pe ition for habeas corpus to issue the writ and enquire into the facts and do justice to the applicant without respect to his color of ndition requires you to do so too—the guilt of refusal is as great n the one case as in the other. The plea of expediency is as fu tile when alleged by Congress as it would be if alleged by the

Permit me respectfully to suggest that these petitions do not ap proach you as mendicant soliciting favor, but as citizens of Oblo demanding the right to be heard. It is their privilege not yours o select the object of their potition, if they assert that any sons residing in the District of Columbia are enslaved, as slaver s contrary to natural right, to the revealed will of God, and the Constitution of the United States. You are bound by obligation as great as can be imbibed upon men to relieve the sufferer to restore to him all his rights and place him like other persons under the protection of the Constitution of his

### CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 9, 1837. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The States were called for Petitions.

Mr. Adams rose and said-I have a petition from 130 women he wives and daughters of my constituents, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GLASCOCK-I object to the reception of the petition. An enquiry was made of the Chair whether the question was

debateable.

The SPEAKER decided that it was. Mr. Adams hoped, he said, that the principle of non reception abversive as it was of the constitutional rights of his constituents, would not be countenanced by the House. The petition night be rejected, and the House, he believed, were but too ready and eager to reject the prayer of such petitions. He complained that the petitions were not only rejected, but that the petitioner were treated with obloquy and contempt. The humanity and enovlence of the motives which prompted this memorial ought alone to commend it to the respect and attention of the House. What had the House to fear from those females? Blood, insurrection and murder? No sir, there is nothing, said Mr. A. of ar nflammatory character in the paper. I hope the objection wil e withdrawn. I appeal to the gentleman himself, a son and father, to withdraw it, from considerations of respect for those nothers and daughters The memorial is very brief, and I trus will be received and read.

Mr. GLASCOCK said, in reply, that though the petitioners wer males, he found that they acted on this subject, under a very mproper influence. No petition of the kind was sent here with out an o'ject. They were all got up and sent here in pursuance of a general sytsem of agitation. No man had more considera ion than he had for the motives which the gentleman supposed actuate the memorialists; but were hea son of any one of th petitioners he would implore her at least to withhold the expres sion of feeling and opinion, which, however sincere, he would assure her were frought with mischief to the public welfare Moreover, acting as the representative of Southern mothers, h objected to the reception of a memorial, which, however inten ed, would have the effect to fill their minds with apprehansion and alarm. He was aware that a majority of the House wer opposed to this motion, and that it would not be sustained; but, he should parsist in it for the purpose of recording his own vot

The gentleman had further thought proper to advise Mr. G. for the honor of his character as a man and a citizen, to withdray his objection to the reception of the petition. Were Mr. G. to withdraw it, he would prove recreant to his own feelings, and to the known will of the thousands who had sent him there. It was a position he had assumed last session, a position which had received the almost unanimous approbation of his constituents, an God forbid that he should be found, at this time abandoning it But he appealed to the gentleman himself that, if he wished to allay excitement, and not produce further agitation in that Honse and throughout the country, to present no such petitions here no necessity for it, when no good could possibly There w esult.

Mr. G. repeated that his sole object was to have an opportun ty of recording upon the journals the votes of those opposed to the reception of these petitions. It was far from his wish to be means of producing any embarrassment, or throwing any confu sion into the House, but that the simple question of reception should at once be taken.

Mr. G. then went on to show, from Jefferson's Manual, that he preliminary question of reception must first be put to the louse before the petition could be considered in its possession, and ergo that Mr. Jefferson had contemplated the question of non eception. [Want of time precludes our writing out Mr. G's- arument at length; it will be furnished hereafter.]

Mr. PARKS said that, believing discussion upon this subject had never been productive of good, and could not be, but might be roductive of harm, he therefore moved that the petition itself and the objection to its reception, be severally laid on the

The CHAIR said it would be in order to move to lay the question of reception on the table, but not to include the petition. That otion prevailing, would suspend the motion on the petition itsel and it would remain in the possession of the gentleman from

stated the grounds of it, and referred to the rules bearing upon th pint, Mr. G. withdrew his objection

Mr. REED asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay

n the table, which were or The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative

eas 120, nays 60, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Ashley, Barton, Pcale, Beau, Bell, Black ockee, Boon, Bovee, Bayd, Buchanan, Bunch, Bynum, Cambr eng, Carr, Carter, Casey, J. Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, J. F H. Claiborne, Cleaveland, Coles, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Davin Deberry, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Enfer, Fairfield, Farlin, Fores er, French, Fry, Fuller, Gaibraith, J. Garlaud, Gholson, Gille Grantland, Graves, Haley, Joseph Hall, Hamer, Hanegan, Hardi Halan, Albert C. Harrison, Haynes, Holt, Hapkins, Haward Howell, Bubley, Abel Huntington, Adam Huntsman, Leonar Jarvis, Daniel Jenifer, Joseph Johnson, C. Johnson, B. Jone Kennon, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Lawler, Gideon Lee Phomas Lee, Luke Lea, Leonard, Lewis, Loyall, Lucas, Abija Mann, Job Mann, Martin, William Mason, Moses Mason, Maury May, McKay, McKeon, McKim, McLene, Mercer, Miller, Mont comery, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parks, Pa erson, Patton, Franklin Pierce, Dutee J. Pearce, Pettigrew Phelps, Pinckney, Rencher, John Reynolds, Joseph Reyno Richardson, Robertson, Seymour, A. H. Sheppard, Shields Shinn, Sickles, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, John Thomson

Webster, Weeks, White, Thomas T, Whittlesey, Lewis Willi Sherrod Williams, and Yell—130. Nays-Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Anthony, Bailey, Bond. orden, Bouldin, Briggs, Brown, John Calhoon, Wm. B. Calhou Campbell, George Chambers, Chetwood, Childs, N. H. Calbor Clark, Connor, Corwin, Crane Cushing, Darlington, Dawso Denny, Flmore, Evans, Everett, Glascock, Graham, Granger, Grayson, Griffin, Ililand, Hall, Hard, Harper, Hazeltine, Josep Henderson, William Heister, Samuel Hoar, Joseph R. Ingersol Ingham, Wm. Jackson, Janes, Henry Johnson, Lawrence, Liu coln, Love, McCarty, McKennan, Miligan, Parker, Pearson Phillips, Pickens, Potts, Reed, Russel, Schenk, W. B. Shepar Slade, Sloage, Sprague, Standifer, Steele, Storer, Waddy Thomp on. Wardwell, Elisha Whittlesey, and Young-60. So the proliminary question of reception was laid on

Loucey, Turrill, Underwood, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Washington

Mr. CHAPIN, when his name was called, rose and inquired of the Speaker what would become of the petition, in case the motion a lay the question of the reception of the petition on the table

answered: 'The petition would be arrested in the hands of the gentleman offering it, subject to the order of the

Mr. PINCENEY, when his name was called, rose and asked leave to make a brief explanation of the vote he designed to give, but it was ruled to be out of order.

Mr. Adams then rose and said, that as he understood, by the lecision of the Speaker, the petition itself was not laid on the ta ble, but only the motion to receive it, in order to save the time of the House, he gave notice that he should call up the motion fo decision, every day as long as he should be permitted to do so by the House. He felt himself impelled to this course, because he should not have performed his duty to his constituents so long as ition was not received, and so long as the House had no

decided they would not receive it. Mr. A. was proceeding fur

Mr. PINCENEY rose to a question of order.

The CHAIR decided that under the rules, the notice of motion uld not be debated. Mr. Adams reiterated his notice, and declared his intention to

enew it, from day to day, until it was decided. Mr. A. then presented another memorial signed by 228 women

of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the lave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mi. A. said, as a part of his speech he should read the memo rial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much

ime. He was proceeding therein, when Mr. PINCENEY inquired if the doing so was in order?

The CHAIR said the gentleman had a right, under the rule, to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentleman should make the statement in his own language or in that of the paper Mr. Adams said that he read it as a part of his speech, and was

roceeding again to do so, when

Mr. CHAMBERS of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The CHAIR then decided that as the 45th rule deglared that a nember presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the lex parliamentaria, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave, not even his own speech, therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading this memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision; and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Patton and Mr. Chambers, of Ky., and against It by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair: Therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. GLASCOCK then objected to the reception of the petition After some remarks from Mr. Dawson, deprecating any excitenent on the subject, and condemning in strong terms the conduct of the fanatics in agitating it,

Mr. Boon moved to lay the preliminary question on the recepion of the petition on the table.

After some confusion, Mr. B. withdrew that motion at the request of

Mr. A. Mann, who said that wishing to save the time of the House, and the nation, he demanded the previous question. In reply to the inquiry of Mr. GLASCOCK,

The SPEAKER caid the main question would be, "Shall this pe

Mr. GLASCOCK. That is all we want.

The previous question was seconded—ayes 114, noes not count-

d, and the main question ordered to be put without a count. Mr. Charin called for the yeas and mays on the main question hich were ordered.

Mr. GARLAND of Louisiana moved a call of the House; lost. The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmativeeas 137, nays 75, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Anthony, Bai-ry, Beale, Bean, Bocke, Bond, Boon, Borden, Bovee, loyd, Briggs, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, William B. Cal-Boyo, Briggs, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, William B.

Chamberleng, Carr, Carter, Casey, Geo. Chambers,
Chaney, Chapin, Chetwood, Childs, Cleark, Cleaveland,
Corwin, Cramer, Crane, Cushing, Cushman Darlington, Denny, Doubleday, Evans, Everett, Fairfield, Farlin, Fowler, French, Fry, Fuller, Galbraith, Gillet, Granger, Grantland, Grennell, Haley, Joseph Hall, Hiland Hall, Hamer, Hard, Hardin, Harper, S. S. Harrison, Haynes, Hazletine, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Holt, Howhll, Hub-Hazletine, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Holt, Howhll, Hubley, Hunt, Huntington, Ingersoll, Inghitm, Janes, Jarvis, Cave Johnson, B. Jones, Kilgore, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Luporte, Lawience, Gideon Lee, Thomas Lee, Leonard, Eincoln, Abijah Mann, Job Man, Moses Mason, Sampson Mason, McCarty McComas, McKay, McKennan, McKeon, Milligan, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parker, Harks, Patterson, Franklin Pierce, D. J. Pearce, Pearson, Phelps, Phillips, Potts, Reed, John Reynolds. Joseph Revnelds. Russell. Schenck, Sev. John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Russell, Schenck, Sey-mour, Shinn, Sickles, Slade, Sloane, Smith, Sprague, Stor-er, Sutherland, Taylor, John Thomson, Toucey, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Vinton, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, Elisha Whittlesey, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Sher-

whetese, Elisia v intuesey, 1 nomas 1. Whittesey, Sherrod Williams, and Young—137.

Navs—Messrs. Ash, Ashley, Barton, Reil, Black, Bouldin, Bunch, Bynum, John Calhoon, Campbell, John Chambers, Chapman, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, John F. H. Claiborne, Coles, Connor, Craig, Davis, Dawson, Deberry, bers, Chapman, taunamer H. Claisorne, John F. H. Claisorne, Coles, Connor. Craig, Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Elmore, Forester, James Garland, R. Garland, Gholson, Glascock, Graham, Graves, Grayson, Griffin, Hannegan, Harlan, Albert G. Harrison, Hopkins, Griffin, Hannegan, Harlan, Albert G. Hanney, Howard, Huntsman. Jenifer, R. H. Johnson, H. Johnson, Lovall, Lucas, Martin, Maury, Howard, Huntsman. Jenifer, R. H. Johnson, H. Johnson, Lawler, L. Lea, Lewis, Loyall, Lucas, Martin, Maury, May, McKim, McLene, Mercer, Miller, Patton, Pettigrew, Peyton, Pickens, Pinckney, Rencher, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, William B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shepperd, Shields, Standefer, Steele, Taliaferro, Thomas, Waddy Thompson, Underwood, Washington, White, Lewis Williams, and Yell—75. ms, and Yell-75.

So the House determined that the petition should be re-

Mr. Haynes then moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Adams moved to refer it to the committee for the Disrict of Columbia

The former motion taking precedence, Mr Adams asked for the yeas and nays thereon, which were ordered.

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the motion was susceptible of

The Chair replied in the negative.

Mr. Pinckney asked the gentleman from Georgia to withdraw the motion in order to enable Mr. P. to make a more ompreher sive one. He explained his object to be to move resolution that not only this memorial, but all others of z similar character should be also laid on the table.

Mr. Haynes inquired if his own motion would be susceptible of such a modification, because, if so, he would cheerfully assent to it.

The Chair replied that it was not.

The motion to lay on the table was decided in the affirmtive--yeas 151; nays 50, as follows:

ative--yeas 151; nays 50, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Ash, Barton, Bean, Bell, Black, Bockee, Boon, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Bunch, Burnet, Burnet, Burnet, Burnet, Burnet, Burnet, Burnet, Burnet, Care, Casey, G. Chambers, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chiapin, Cheiwood, Nath. H. Claiborne, John F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Davis, Deberry, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Einer, Elmore, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, Fowler, French, Fry, Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gillet, Cholson, Graham, Grantland, Graves, Grayson, Griffin, Joseph Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, Harlan, Albert G. Harrison, Haynes Holt, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Javis, Jeni-Harlan, Albert G. Harrison, Haynes Holt, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Jarvis, Jenifer, Richard M. Johnson, C. Johnson, H. Johnson, Kilgore, Kingepsmith, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawler, G. Lee, T. Lea, Leonard, Loyall, Lucas, J. Mann, Martin, M. Macqin, Maury, May, McComas, McKay, McKeon, McKim, McLene, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, Patton F. Pierce, Pettigrew, Peyton, Phelps, Pickens, Pinckney, Rencher, John Reynolds, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Schenck, Seymour, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Shinn, Sickles, Smith, Standefer, Steel, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, J. Thomson, Poucey, Turill.

Shields, Shinn, Sickles, Smith, Standefer, Steel, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, J. Thomson, l'oucey, Turrill, Underwood, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Washington, Webster, Weeks, White, T. T. Whittlesey, L. Williams, S. Williams, Yell, and Young—151.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Heman Aljen, Bailey, Beale, Bond, Borden, Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Childs, Corwin, Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Penny, Evans, Everett, Granger, Haley, Hitand, Hall, Hardin, Harper, S. S. Harrison, Hazeltine, Henderson, Hiester, Hoar, Hunt, Ingersoll, Ingham, Janes, Lawrence, Lincoln, S. Mason, McCarty, McKennan, Milligan, Parker, D. J. Pearce, Pearson, Phillips, Potts, Reed, Russell, Slade, Sloan, Sprague, Storer, Vinton, Wardwell, and E. Whittlesey—50.

So the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Dawson, on his name being called, rose in his place

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial of the same

haracter, from a number of individuals in his own district. Mr. Lawler objected to its reception.

On this preliminary question Mr. Underwood and Mr.

Bynum, addressed the House at some length; before the latter gentleman had concluded, he gave way to Mr. Taylor,

The House adjourned.

For the Philanthropist.

EBehold to obey is better than sacrifice, and to the fat of rams."-1 Samuel, 15, 22.

Lo! on Zion's sacred walls, See the weeping heralds stand, Powers of darkness hover round, Wasting threatens all the land. Loud they cry, on every side, Help, in this our day of need, Zion's king the host will lead,

Far and wide the trumpet sounds Many to the ranks repair, High the sacred ensign waves, But Jehovalı is not there. Dangers thicken, foes increase, Satan rages like a flood, Still he comes not, Zion's king, For their s"hands are full of blood."

Now before his altar bow'd Long his presence they entreat And their costliest off'rings lay, Hark! he thunders from on high, f"Vainly ye my aid invoke. "Vain th' oblations that ye bring,

"Incense on my alters pour'd, "Hecatombs can ne'er avail, "Not by numbers or by might, Soldiers of the cross, prevail 54I, the Lord of earth and heaven. Depths below, and heights above. "At your hands no off'ring ask, "Tis obedience that I love.

"Hear the words my mouth hath spoke

‡ "Justice and judgement are my throne, "Love and truth belong to me, Grind no more my suffering poor, # Break every yoke, the captive free. Then will I your rear-ward be, "Onward, shall your conquests roll; "And your light as morning break. "Spreading round, from pole to pole."

Putnam Dec. 27th, 1836

. Isniah 1, 15. 1 Psalm 89, 14.

† Isaiah 1, 11-13, || Isaiah 57, 6-8.

ANNALS OF KIDNAPPING.

#### KIDNAPPING IN NEW YORK.

We take the following from the New York American o Our readers will see from it that New York is infested with kidnappers, that some of these are men in office, and what is more, that New York is virtually, by the decision too, as we shall show in another column, of the "proper authorities," a slave port.

The advertisement we publish to-day of David Ruggles, colored man of, as we hear, exemplary character, si

If the facts set forth by this person be true, what shall be anid of our laws, or of the conduct of Police We may assume, we hope, without fear of offence to any

set of men, that kidnapping is a hideous crime, and one tha should be punished when it occurs, with great severity, and prevented from occurring by all reasonable precautions.

Is it possible that Boudinot has the sort of "roving com-

or warrant from Governor Marcy of which he boasts authorizing him to arrest any individual pointed ou by a slave-catcher, as bearing such and such a name? We cannot believe it, and hope to see the allegation authoritatively denied.

SAVAGE OUTRAGE AND THREAT TO KILL! Mr. Editor: I have besitated to call the public attentio to the "outrage alleged to have been committed on board the "Brig Brilliante, on the night of the 24th instant," to correct the false reports in relation to that outrage and myself until now; when I trust, that the newspapers have ceased to It is a duty which I owe to them and myself, to state the

pacts in this, and in a subsequent outrage, so far as I am acquainted with them; and to pronounce the charges against ne in the mattter of "riot," or "outrage," or "assault," to be malicious and false. I have never visited that vessel at any time except in

open day, when humanity urged, and duty directed me.

And the idea of my boarding a slave ship at night "within
the jurisdiction of the United States," in the port of New York: to release by force her captives from on board, when I have been acquainted with the fact for the last three months, that there is a conspiracy on foot to kidnap and to sacrifice me upon the altar of slavery—need not be harbored for one moment in the minds of the most prejudiced. I will state a fact in another place, to show that the savage slave catchers who came with their pistols, dirks, and clubs, and handcuffs, and a gag, to pounce upon me and drag me to the South, did not themselves believe the charge.

That I aided in employing every legal and proper means in our courts of law, to let the slaves go free, I admit, and shall endeavor to do so in every like suspicious case; but I sought not, I merit not the praise of releasing them—I left that duty to be performed, that laurel of liberty to be won that the proper authorities," whose duty it is to execute the laws of our country, which prohibit the "bringing in, or importing African slaves into the jurisdiction of the United States from any foreign place, kingdom, or country in any

After being instructed in the fact that "the proper as thorities" are willing to submit to the "bringing in," even to the importers holding such slaves in our city prison until it might suit their convenience to remove them on board the vessel or (if he reserves his intent to sell) to the South held and still hold that that vessel ought to be libeled and the case carried up to a higher tribupal; but since. I an informed that the Portuguese who called at my office, and stated that the Brilliante belongs to the Governor or Mayor of Rio Janerio; that she is one of fifteen or twenty slavers which he employs in the slave trade; that he shipped to come to this port; she is to get an outfit to go to the coast o on a subsequent occasion, that the vessel returned from the coast with slaves a few weeks before they left Rio Janerio; have not been seen on board the vessel for several days, I may not, in the absence of the proof to convict the captain and condemn the brig, proceed further; while at the same time I am satisfied that the vessel merits large suspicion.

It is said "that two of the slaves are liberated!' I have

to regret that they are not all liberated by the law, as muc as I regret that the reputed occasion was furnished by the friends of the poor emaciated victims, that the pro-slavery party could raise the cry "Outrage!" Negro riot!" and "Assault," to enlist the public sympathy in favor of De "Assault," to enlist the public sympathy in favor of De Souza, the oppressor, while he transports the oppressed to some Southern market, to be sold to the highest bidder. Money is scarce—men are the most valuable commodity that can be sent to the Southern market;—they offer "Tw THOUSAND DOLLARS for able bodied slaves" in Florida.

And according to the moral and political cancer, the Courier and Enquirer, of this morning, which professes to be acquainted with De Souza's financial affairs, and intimate: that the lawyers have fleeced him very close,—if this be true, it would, I think, be unsafe to say that he has no taken the hint from the late decision, and reserved his intent, and sold them to the South.

But let us return to the Savage outrage. On Wednesday morning, 28th inst., between one and two o'clock, seval notorious slave-catchers made an attack upon the nse in which I board, and attempted to force open the ors. I arose from my bed and stepped to the door, and uited who's there? "Is Mr. Ruggles in?" "Yes." "I David, open the door." "Who are you?" "A friend—David, open the door." "What is your name?" "Why, it is Nash, I have come to see you on business of importance." "What's the matter?" "Nothing of importance." "What's the matter?" "Nothing —I only wish to see you on some private business." "This is rather an unseasonable hour, Mr. Nash, to settle private business; call in the morning at 8 o'clock." "Open this door or I will force it open." "It shail not be opened to night, sir, unless you tell your errand." "Then I will get authority from High Constable Hays, (he setired, and soon returned "I have got authority from High Constable Hays to break open this door! Come on boys." He forced open the door; and he and others of his clan made a rush up to my room like hungry dogs; but finding that they had missed their victim, they commenced finding that they had raised from the might produce her am assault upon the defenceless landlady; menaced her with clubs, pistols and dirks, that she might produce me.—
Mr. Joseph Michaels appeared, as the mate of the "suspected slaver" Brilliante, had his dagger raised to strike his sister, and bade him, "hold the blow, or I will strike you

I ne assistance of the watch was called by them. Mr. M. was seized, and the hand-cuffs that Mr. Nash brought for me placed upon him, and he was dragged to the watch-house, where I am informed Nash took from his house, where I am informed Nash took from his cap a half sheet of paper, which he said was the writ that he had obtained from High Constable Hays, to take me as a slave. After disposing of M'Michaels, he had his clan returned to Lispenard street, in company with the watchman, and others who were disinterested. Nash said, "Had I have caught the fellow out of the door, we would have fixed him."
"Yes," said the savage Portugese, brandishing his dirk, "if he would not go, I would soon have put an end to his exist-ence; he would never interfere with Brazilians again."
"What did he do?" "Why," replied Nash, "he went down on board the Brilliante and assaulted the captain."

"How do you know it was him?" Nash said, "If he did not do it, some of the blacks did, and he is the ringleader among them."

Nash did not call to see me at eight o'clock in the r ing; at 12 o'clock I proceeded to see him, or to make a statement of the facts in the case to the mayor.

As I entered the city hall, I was pounced upon by Bot dinot, who dragged me to the police office. I desired him not to drag me in that manner, and to show his authority to arrest me, because I would walk to the office with him. refused to do so, and jamined me against one or the marble pillars—said he, "I was after you last night."

When I appeared before the magistrate, he said that he understood that I had been engaged in a riot on board the brig Brilliante, on the night of the 24th ult., and that I must find bail to appear before the sessions to answer to the charge. My friend stepped out for my bail. Boudinot immediately dragged me to the city prison, and gave the jailor a paper, who said, "I have no right to lock him up, that is not a commitment." "Yes it is," said Boudinot, "shut the fellow up.33

In less than twenty minutes they had me on the way to Bellevue prison. They said, "we have got him now, he no quarters, we will learn him to publish us as

Now, whether these men did intend to take me from my nd send me to the South with Waddy, the notorio outhern slave catcher, who, I am informed, sailed for Savannah on Wednesday morning; or, to "put an end to my existence," if I resisted, I cannot say, in the absence of of: I hope they did not. But from their conduct, and from the manner in which, I am informed, Boudinot, Nash, John Lyon, and Waddy carried off Peter John Lee from Rye-and from what I have understood (for some two of three months past) they intended to do with me, I must confess, considering all the circumstances in the case, that I do pelieve that this was a desperate effort to execute their threats by sending me to the South. Nash is not a nolice officer, therefore the magistrate could not allow him a war rant to apprehend any one. Boudinot did not enter the doubtless expected that I would attempt to es cape in the street, that he might take me with the warrant which he informed a gentleman he obtained from Governor Marcy, in 1832 or '33, by which he can arrest any colored person that Waddy may point out to him named "Jesse," "Abraham," "Peter," or "Silvia," and send him or he south, without taking such person before a magistrate, as they did Peter John Lee.

Now, I thank Heaven that I am still permitted to live and take fresh courage in warning my endangered brethren against a gang of kidnappers, which continues to infest our city and the country, to kidnap men, women and children and carry them to the South; while Boudinot holds a war which he says he has been sending colored people to the South for the last three years, and with which he boasts that he can "arrest and send any black to the South" -no man, no woman, no child is safe.

Our houses may be broken open at night by northern as outhern and Portuguese slave catchers; we may be assault ed and threatened with clubs, pistols, or dirks, and hand-cuffed, and gagged, and carried away to the South, while HUMANITY and JUSTCIE continue to sleep!

Most affectionately and diligently yours in the cause of

DAVID RUGGLES. New York, Dec. 29th, 1836.

If the American community will tamely acquiesce in the perpetration of such outrages, they will deserve to be execrated by mankind, and to have their name and place taken away, as a nation. Who does not see in the above transaction solemn reasons for persisting in an exterminating war against slavery? Let the scorn, the frown, the rebuke of every honest man, fall like lightning on this atrocious system. EDS. PHIL.

From the Friend of Man.

KIDNAPPING IN UTICA! THE SLAVE COAST IN ONEIDA COUNTY!!

PIRACY AND LAW IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK!!!

The abduction of Morgan, though effected under the formalities of law, and with all the previous precautions of secrecy and skill so requisite in a community of honest freemen, to prevent any of those vulgar ebullitions of common humanity, politely denominated "excitements" was, never heless, instrumental, by the sensation it produced when discovered of one of the most important and interesting revolutions of public sentiment in modern times. We have mistaken the people of the interior of New York if scenes like those we are now called upon to record, can be enacted among them without producing effects not less striking and salutary. We very much doubt whether the time is far distant in which it will be accounted infamous for any man, (whatever may e his avocation or station, to assist in the abduction of a citizen for the purpose of enslaving him, as it would to assist in a similar process for the less merciless object of plunging him into the Niagara river.

Last Thursday was marked by a scene of thrilling interest to our citizens. We commence with

STATEMENT OF SPENCER KELLOGG.

MR. GOODELL: - Dear Sir: - I have never, un til recently, fully appreciated the remark so generally made in all the anti-slavery publications, that slavery has a direct tendency to paralize all moral sensibility," but experience has now taught me an entirely different lesson. I am now constrained to acknowledge that it contaminates all over whom it has power to exert the least possible influence. To what other conclusion could any intelligent being come, after witnessing its wither ing and corrupting influence on gentlemen in this city who have hitherto been remarkable for their manly deportment and dignity of character?

Allow me, dear sir, through the columns of your excellent paper, to give, in detail, some of the circumstances that occurred on the 29th inst., in connectton with the taking of two colored men as fugitives or runaway slaves. About half past 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 29th, a gentleman of high standing in this community called on me, and informed me that there were then, in this city two gentlemen from the South, in search of runaway slaves, and his opinion was that they had seized, or were about seizing upon their prey; and earnestly desired that something might be done for the protection of these unfortunate vic- take cognizance of cases of this sort. He might tims of their cupidity. It should here be distinctly understood that the informant had never sub-

der sympathy for suffering humanity, he could not suppress the full gushing of his noble soul. As I am not at liberty to mention his name, allow me, through your paper, to express to him my heart-felt gratitude; feeling, as I do, that this gendeman, in the providence of God, was the means of saving two innocent men from the scourge of the relentless and iron hearted negro driver, and from interminable slavery.

Immediately on receiving this information, I stepped to the front door of my store, and saw Mr. Lawrence coming down the street. On his approach, I communicated to him the information which I had just received; and, whilst conversing with him, I saw Mr. Chase, the constable, drive by in a cutter with two colored men. He stopped at the office of JUDGE HAYDEN, and immediately ascended the stairs, with the colored men accompanying him, and whilst we were yet talking, Mr. Chase returned. I requested Mr. Lawrence to go and ask Mr. Chase for what crime those colored men were taken in custody. Mr. Lawrence returned and stated that "it was for stealing potatoes!" I observed that I did not believe it. He said he

could not doubt the veracity of Mr. Chase .-"Why," said I, "would they take individuals before a Judge for petit larceny?" Still Mr. Lawrence expressed the fullest confidence in the integrity of Mr. Chase. Being still suspicious that all was not as represented, I concluded to go to the office of Judge Hayden. I immediately proceeded thither, in company with Mr. Lawrence. When we entered the room we discovered Judge Hayden, Joshua A. Spencer, James M. Hatch, Mr. Chase, Mr. Bildad Merrill, two colored men, and two strangers. The two latter were afterwards discovered to be either the kidnappers, or the claimants of the colored men. The judge and the counsel were holding in their hands books and papers. After the common salutations, we were asked to take seats, -- we did so; and after some length of time, at which interval, not a word a bove the breath was spoken, by any individual, I arose from my seat; and, in a low tone of voice said to Mr. Lawrence, "I wish you to go to my store and request my son, or go yourself, after Mr. Stewart," for I was satisfied that all was not right. At this suggestion he left the room, and I gain resumed my seat, and after being seated for some little time, and the silence not yet broken, I determined to rid myself of the suspense which I was in, and discovering no disposition to break the long continued silence, I arose and addressed Judge Hayden, and requested to know if the colored men before him were in custody for stealing. He frankly answered that they were not. I then asked him if they were brought up as fugitives, or runaway slaves. He said they were. I asked him how he proposed to proceed with them. He answered, "by taking the testimony of the claimants!" Mr. Spencer then said that he wished the testimony to be taken orally. I then stated to the court that I thought this exparte way of trying men was not right; that they were entitled to justice and requested that they might have counsel; to which the court replied that there was no objection to their having counsel, and asked how long it would take to get counsel. I told him that I did not know. He asked me if I could get it in half an hour. I informed him that I could not. The court then said, he did not wish to press me. In a few moments he asked me how long I thought it would be before counsel could be obtained. I told him I did not know, as we were taken by surprise. At this period of time, I was passing by J. A. Spencer, Esq., and he observed that there was "no need of this excitement." I replied that it appeared to me very astonishing that those individuals should be ar raigned in this secret manner; and I understood him distinctly to say, in reply, that "the subject was A VERY EXCITING ONE, and it was his design

to keep it secret." Surely the touch of slavery produces the same effect on the moral man, as the touch of the upas tree on our animal natures.

S. KELLOGG.

We will next state a few particulars witnessed by ourselves. On learning that two colored men were under detention at the office of Judge Hayden we went in, and found Mr. Kellogg with Mr. Spencer, and others, waiting for the appearance of Alvan Stewart Esq. who presently came in. A considerable number of citizens had, by this time, come into the office.

Mr. Stewart, in addressing the court, remarked, that if slavery was "entitled to its pound of flesh," it should at least, be compelled to take it "according to law," and take it "without shedding a drop of blood." These colored men, it appeared, were under no legal arrest, they had been taken up without any legal process and the constable, if he detained them, detained them at his peril. This rushing upon men without legal process, he remarked, was a part of slavery-a relic of the kidnapping process, as it originally was practiced in Africa, and he asked whether the courts of the State of New York should now sanction it.

We shall not, in this place undertake to give precise and full account of the points argued beween Messrs. Stewart and Spencer, but shall merely record a few sentences we noted down at the time, as containing sentiments or concessions which at the time, we deemed worthy of preserva-

Mr. Spencer, in reply to some expressions of re gret, on the part of Mr. Stewart, that he should have stooped to the advocacy of such a cause, re plied that he should never turn clients out of doors, who came into his office to ask his services, and came introduced by respectable gentlemen of his acquaintance. As to slavery, he said-"It was not a matter of reproach, but a matter of regret." He afterwards said-"It is no reproach to Virginia that slavery exists there." The following sentence we noted down, carefully from the lips of the speaker, without being able to form any conjecture respecting his meaning. "If those rights," said Mr. Spencer, "exist at the South, which we

abhor, let us respect those rights. Judge Hayden, in the course of his remarks, said-"If the Magistrate finds the law such as he cannot in conscience, execute, he is bound to resign hisoffice. But I have not yet come to that conclusion in respect to the laws for returning fugitive slaves. Possibly it may be true that a Judge of the State of New York is not bound to perhaps, say that if the Congress of the United States wish their laws executed, they might appoint scribed the anti-slavery constitution, nor did he approve of the measures of the abolitionists; but possessing, in common with many others, a tential to the preservation of the Union, and that this up for stealing We were astonished to hear such Union is of inestimable value to the cause of human freedom.

[And so his honor, very humanely, we presume would assist in sending men into slavery, for the promotion of the cause of human freedom! The facts of his honor, are more valuable, we think than his logic. Judges of the state of New York are not bound to take cognizance in these cases Lawyers, then, certainly, are not bound to assist kidnappers—nor constables to catch men, and tell untruths for their benefit.]

"The person who makes the arrest" said Judge Hayden, "does indeed make it at his peril. If the person is not proved to be held to service and labor. he is then liable to be prosecuted for damages and false imprisonment."

Another important admission. It settles the principle that the person arrested in this manner is entitled to be treated by his fellow citizens as being in fact free, up to the very moment in which he is proved to be "held to service and labor." That fact must first be legally established before any persons can be required to consider him a fugitive slave. Until he is so proved, he is under no regular and legal arrest. By this kidnapping process of seizing upon men without any legal warrant, the citizens are absolved from any obligation to consider the victim a slave: since every man, in the state of New York, is to be considered a freeman until the contrary be made to appear. And yet it was remarkable that the counsel for the kidnappers was continually speaking on the assumption that the colored men were slaves. After some discussion, Mr. Stewart, as counsel for the colored men, requested opportunity to confer with them and to prepare for the trial, and for this purpose moved an adjournment, which, about noon, was granted by the court, the examination to take place at half past six in the evening; no evidence in the case having vet been given.

Intending to witness the trial, we called on Mr Stewart and accompanied him from his residence in the upper part of Genesee street, a few minutes before the appointed time. While passing down Genesce street, about half way to the canal, we heard a shout of voices down street, and learned on inquiry, that the colored people had found means to effect the release of the intended vic-

Particulars of the release.

It is said that the colored men, after the adjournment of court, were kept in a back room adjoining the office of Judge Hayden, and were guarded by some individuals, among whom were the two adventurers from Virginia, one of whom is said to have been a turn-key of a Virginia jail, and the other a neighboring shoemaker, who had joined him in the laudable enterprize of earning a twelve hundred dollar reward! The lobby or back room of an Oneida county Judge \* was rather oddly selected, we should think, as the Bastile. on an occasion of this sort, in which two unconvicted citizens, were held in duress, without any legal authority, by the Judge's own showing. But let that pass for the present. His Honor, we understand had gone to tea. The colored people collected in the entrance and on the stairs in sufficient numbers to burst in the doors, and after a short scuffle, and, it is said, a few interchanging blows, they succeeded in extinguishing the lights, and escorting off and securing the objects of their efforts. Such is the current statement of the matter. Of its accuracy we have no special voucher, and we would by no means approve of the use of violence, on this or any other oc-

The Witnesses.

No testimony, in the case, was taken by the court, and yet the public would probably be gratified to know, on what testimony, these two men were expected to be deprived of their liberties in so summary a manner, in two or three hours, without counsel and without a trial by jury. The statement of Mr. Kellogg will show. The two adventurers from Virginia, it seems, were the only wit- Enemies to the Constitution Discovered. nesses in attendance. They were also the only Poetical works of Elizabeth Margaret Chandler. parties in attendance, except the two colored men, had any interest in the bout to testify orally—and their testimony was to have placed, according to the current belief of this community, about twelve hundred dollars into their own pockets!

Character of the Transaction.

If such are indeed the facts-and we see no other supposition to be made—we inquire, seriously, whether such a transaction, if it had been consummated, as the Virginians so confidently expected, would not have presented, in all its aspects, a case quite as alarming to the security of freemen and, morally speaking, altogether as difficult to be justified, as the mock trial and abduction of William Morgan. What the result actually would have been, if Mr. Kellogg had not providentially-almost miraculously been led to interfere, we pretend not to know. If any of our readers wish to know the common impression in the minds of our citizens in respect to this point, let them make the inquiry for themselves. Or if this be not convenient, let them form their judgments in view of the facts already presented. In the first place, the poor victims would have been alone and unfriended, in custody of an officer who had affirmed, contrary to fact, that they were in custody for petit larceny The counsel opposed to them, was desirous of avoiding an excitement, and wished to keep the matter secret. The Judge, it appears, by his own statement, was about to proceed by taking the testimony of the claimants!-he had no conscientious scruples about returning fugitives from slavery-and the intended witnesses! had made all their arrangements for starting off, post haste, with their orey, as soon as a favorable decision should be obtained, which they were confident would be in two or three hours! What chance they would have had for their liberty, the reader will estimate for

Security of Liberty at the North. And now we ask what security any man, of any color, can have for his liberty and his character if practices like these are to be tolerated among us? Our memory now recurs to several scenes we have heretofore witnessed in other towns and cities, which, at the time, elicited no suspicion, but which, we have now no manner of doubt, were literally barefaced acts of down right kidnapping. One story will answer for a dozen. We knew free colored man, a native of the north, who had always sustained a fair character, who was one day seen dragged by a constable into a justice's office. On enquiry, we were told he was taken

. We understand that the room belonged to the pr of his Honor. It was very nearly situated to his office, if our information of its location be correct.

a thing of the man, but presumed justice would be faithfully administered. On enquiring, a few days afterwards, what had become of the man, we were told that he had been released on condition of leaving town. Such a disposition of colored vagrants had not been uncommon, and at the time we supposed it true. But the man has never been seen or heard of since, and we have now no doubt that he was kidnapped, under cover of the forms of law, and carried into hopeless slavery. According to the practice of the courts, if any man wishes to kidnap an unfriended stranger, he has only to accuse him of stealing, suborn two or three witnesses, and the process is exceedingly simple. There can be no doubt that a large portion of the odium resting on the free people of coor in our large cities, as being a class peculiarly addicted to thieving, arises from the fact that almost every time a fugitive is arrested, or a freeman kidnapped into slavery, it is done under the pretext of arresting a man for thieving. The cry of stop thief," in New York, if raised against a colored man, is now becoming to be generally understood. Loss of liberty and loss of character are made to accompany each other, and the infamy is extended to the whole class intended for the

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